the Carolina Farmer

September, 1959

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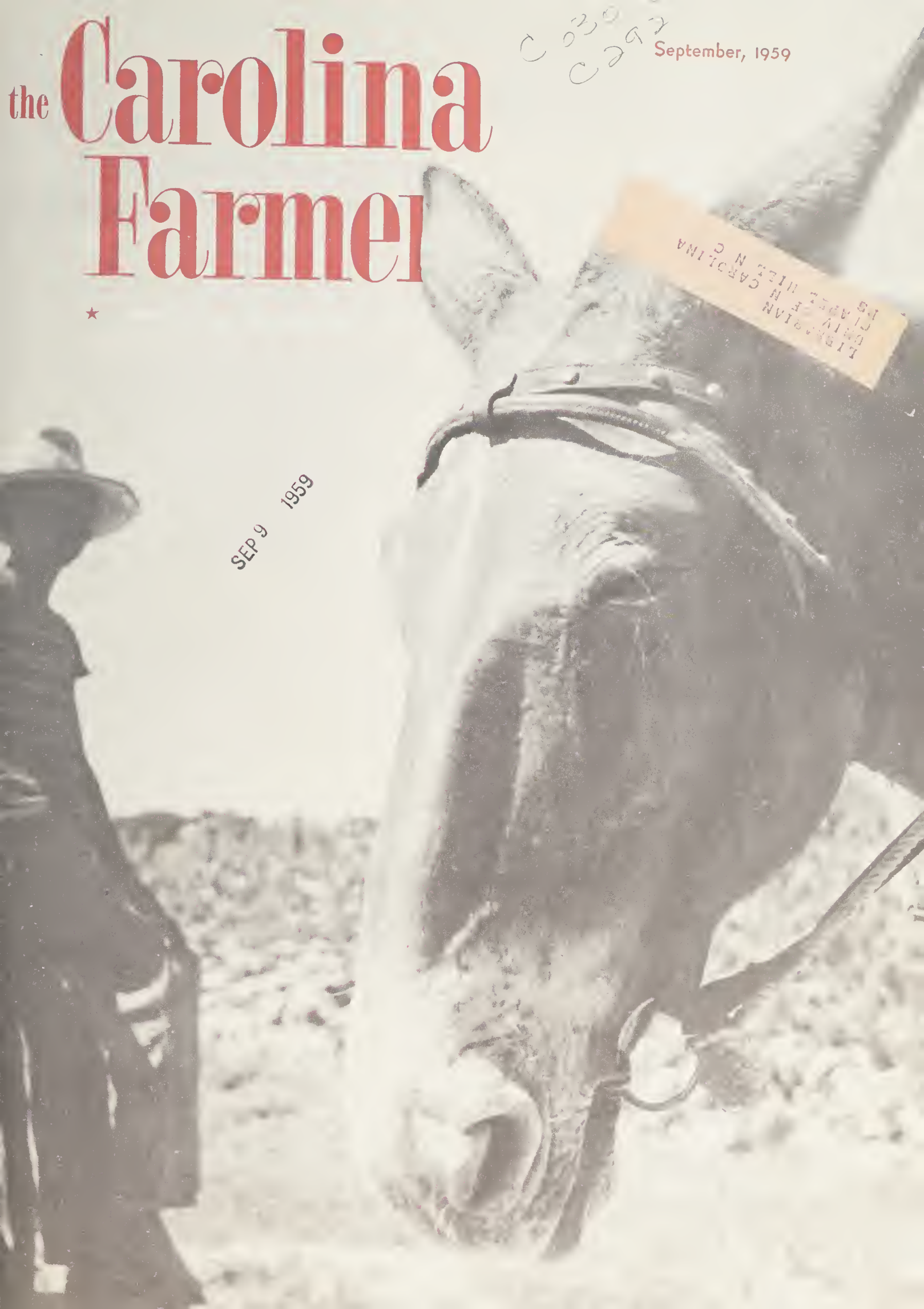

SEP 9 1959

AREA COVERAGE CALLS FOR THE BALANCE

If rural electric systems could not serve the cross-roads communities and businesses in their areas the back-road lines wouldn't be there today . . . . Consumers in remote rural areas . . . by themselves . . . couldn't afford the staggering cost of building lines.

AREA COVERAGE doesn't end when poles are set . . .

An electric system must grow and expand . . . . With greater use of electricity, investment in the long back-county lines increases year by year. That's why rural electric systems need to serve **all** the consumers in their area.

the Carolina Farmer

Dear Reader:

by J. C. BROWN, JR.

Have You Ever Been Hungry? I mean truly hungry, with no assurance that your hunger would be satisfied today, tomorrow, or even next week? With no Salvation Army kitchen to turn to when the hunger hurt more than the pride? Hungry with no garbage pails to scavenge? Nowhere even to steal a loaf of bread for a hungry, crying child?

After reading Jay Richter's short article, which suggests that all Americans should go hungry for a little while in order to appreciate the "problem" of plenty, I tried to recall being hungry; but I couldn't think of a time when, at least, I hadn't been able to say "Well, I'll eat tomorrow."

Becky Rivers said she had never been hungry, either, but she *knew* some people who had been hungry for years. Shortly after the War, she lived in France with a family who sometimes discussed hunger. During the Occupation, a daily routine for the lady of the household had been to stand in line from daylight until noon to get one rutabaga.

I recalled a friend of mine who almost starved in a German prison camp—would have had it not been for the Red Cross packages, for even his captors didn't have enough to eat. He was liberated by the Russians and left to find his way through Poland and the American lines as best he could. The Poles, he said, would share whatever they had, and they had almost nothing—perhaps a whole family would have one or two potatoes between them and starvation. Most of the Poles, like my friend, were wanderers, trying to find something to eat along the winter countryside.

I'm Not Embarrassed because I've never been hungry, but I'm a little awed by it. Where in the world did this plenty come from? Why, in America, during a world depression, could you go down to the welfare office and get brown paper bags full of chalky dried milk to keep the baby alive? Or, if you could find 15 cents for gas, what miracle made it possible for you to drive out to the dairy and get free skim milk—or for that matter, a free calf? Where did the food come from that provided school kids with a plate lunch of lyed hominy, sauerkraut, hot dog, and a glass of milk, for 5¢?

This is not what you'd call "really living," but starvation has not been much of a problem in America during some of its rockiest moments. Yet, in many countries, famine is commonplace.

What we meant to say was read Jay Richter's article on page 5. Takes about seven minutes, and it may keep you from getting hungry.

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Electric heat—clean, cheap, and efficient

ABOUT THE COVER—If you live around Rich Square, Goldsboro, or Whiteville, you'll probably figure we lost a month somewhere when we selected our cover picture from Ralph Mills's secret files. But up in Stokes County and west, they're just getting their best tobacco out of the field, so we consider the picture of a tired mule at day's end a timely cover. And the fact that a timely picture in half of North Carolina can be untimely in the other half is what makes us love this state. With 12 different growing areas, you can stay within our borders and visit a reasonable facsimile of the Canadian forests (on the Parkway above 5,000 feet), the semi-tropics (the Outer Banks), and the Plantation South (your choice).

J. C. BROWN, JR., EDITOR

REBEKAH RIVERS, ASST. EDITOR CHARLES L. OVERMAN, ADVERTISING AND POWER USE DIRECTOR
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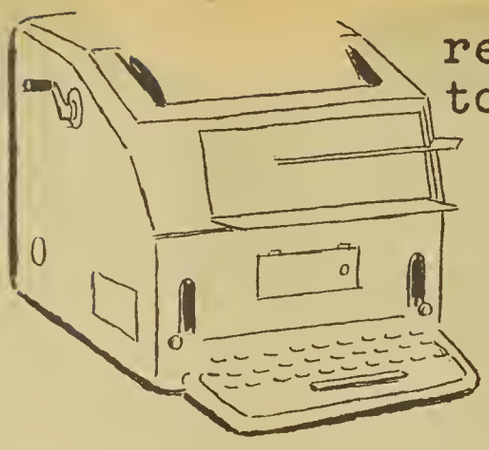
BRIEF



reports on events of importance to rural electric co-op members

IN A SPEECH before members of Randolph Electric Membership Corporation at Asheboro, Rep. Harold Cooley accused Sec. of Agriculture Benson of trying to cripple REA. The chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture charged that Benson had spent more money than all other agriculture secretaries combined, yet net farm income has declined by $20 billion during his tenure of office. "But he is not content with destroying the farm program which served this nation so well for 20 years," Cooley declared. "He has devoted his time and energies to an effort to cripple REA."

IT WAS BENSON'S proposal, first made in a speech at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, three months ago, to substitute a type of Farm Credit System private bank for REA that prompted Cooley's attack. Benson repeated his proposal before the Virginia Electric Cooperative Association meeting last month. Clyde Ellis, general manager of National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, followed Benson to the speaker's stand and described the Benson program as one to: "boost the farmers, boost their co-ops, and boost their interest rates." Bill Crisp, executive manager of Tarheel Electric Membership Association, who also appeared on the program, said that Benson's proposals (for increased interest rates and the private bank) didn't meet the test of reason when applied to his oft-stated objective of freeing the co-ops from their dependence on government loans.

"THE CO-OPS IN NORTH CAROLINA average having debt-free ownership of only approximately 18% of their systems now. If you increase the cost of money, you raise their operating expenses, and put them just that much further away from the kind of financial freedom Mr. Benson thinks desirable." Crisp added that the co-ops, like any other power supplier, must always borrow money. "Nobody could afford electricity if the power supplier financed major construction out of power revenues alone." The cooperatives, particularly, need low-cost money, for they are devoted to the principle of area coverage, "as they should be," Crisp added.

A SLIGHTLY HIGHER INTEREST rate, he explained, would in some cases prevent cooperatives from extending service to new, unserved areas. "The remote, undeveloped areas that would suffer the most are the very ones that brought about the birth of REA. The commercial power companies are usually quite willing to serve areas which offer an immediate return of profit. But the history of the cooperatives has been characterized by the opening up of remote areas, making them habitable by 20th Century standards, and waiting a good many years for population movement and power sales to repay the investment."

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER SIGNED the TVA self-financing bill after Congress promised to delete an offending portion which the President felt invaded excutive rights. The new law authorizes TVA to issue up to three-quarters of a billion dollars in bonds to pay for construction of new plants in order to avert a power shortage in the area. The bill was an outgrowth of the failure of the Budget Bureau to recommend adequate funds for TVA in recent years.

Five Great Farm Myths

By JAY RICHTER

The Carolina Farmer asked Jay Richter, one of the nation's top farm reporters, to do the following article. In their own best interests, nonfarmers as well as farmers should know the facts he reveals.

Two trends now look sure and certain from where the economic prognosticators sit on the Potomac. One is that farm prices and income will continue to decline; the other that the cost to taxpayers of agricultural programs will continue to mount.

The results are easy to imagine.

Consumers will become more and more critical of farmers, whose irritation will rise as they are unfairly blamed for bringing on the very ills that beset them. Does this have to happen?

Only a strong bridge of understanding between farm and city can prevent it, and that calls for dispelling some popular myths.

Myth No. 1 is the mistaken notion that "farming is like any other business." The fact is that farming is quite different from any other enterprise. The individual farmer, unlike the businessman, can control neither the supply of his product nor the price he gets for it. Nature to a large degree determines both the farmer's output and his income whereas the industrialist turns out as much product as he pleases in pest-free factories to meet a predetermined demand.

Myth No. 2 is the idea that farmers are responsible whenever food prices go up at the grocery store. The fact is that wheat prices have declined in recent years while bread prices have gone up. If a grower gave away his wheat, a 20-cent loaf of bread would still cost the housewife 17½ cents. The same sort of story, albeit not as dramatic, could be told of other farm commodities. The farmer is currently getting about 39¢ of

(*Continued on Page 8*)

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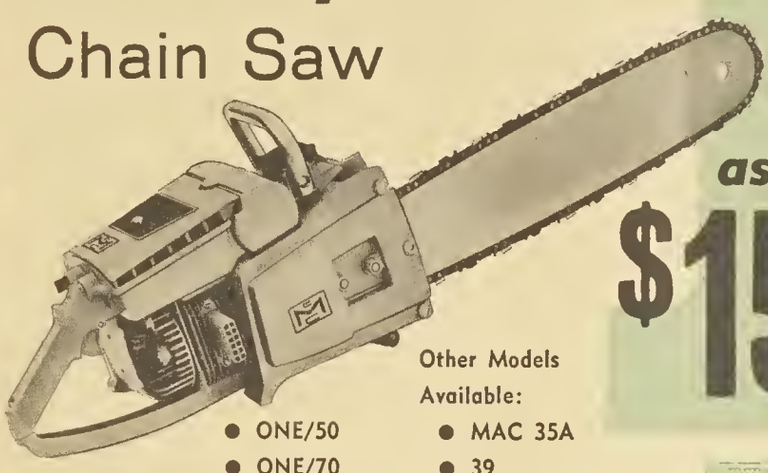

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the FRONT PORCH of Farming in N.C.

Some inspiration from neighbors and advice from friends

Plowed litter

Glenn Webb of Madison keeps poultry litter dry and loose by plowing it with a rotary garden plow. Webb says it helps control disease and lower temperature of the poultry house. The birds aren't at all frightened by the plow; some climb aboard and ride.

Cookies for cows

Dairy cows do as well on hay wafers as on baled hay, according to Wisconsin dairy scientists. The wafers are made from long hay into disk-like pellets that offer efficient handling and storage. A special machine presses the hay into the four-inch wafers. The equipment isn't available to farmers yet, but manufacturers are working on one that will make wafers in the field, directly from the windrow.

Hot-house pigs don't fade

Ten years ago, University of Nebraska scientists began a project to raise disease-free pigs under germ-free surroundings, in an effort to conquer atrophic rhinitis and virus pneumonia. The fear was that they'd be like hot house plants, and have no resistance to the stresses of the "outside" world. The pigs did quite well, however, when placed on Nebraska farms. They were taken by hysterectomy from the sows, kept in solitary confinement a week or two, and then raised in near surgically-clean surroundings. A high number of pigs per litter were saved, and they showed good weight at weaning time, good feed efficiency, and better than average profits for the producer.

Heavy drinkers

An acre of trees needs a million gallons of water a year, according to R. S. Douglass, forestry specialist with the Extension Service. It takes 37 inches of rain to drop a million gallons on an acre, and while most of the southeast gets more than that, much of it is lost by run-off. Douglass suggests that cull hardwoods be killed to reduce competition for water. Additional growth on pines, when the hardwoods are removed, will often pay for the culling.

Progress in Anson

Events in Anson County would tend to confirm that a "pilot" rural development project to increase income has merit. In two years, the people of Anson have doubled their swine production, doubled milk production, increased commercial egg output threefold, and increased broiler production 33 times. More significant is the fact that these changes have made money. The broiler industry is valued at $1½ million; egg income increased from half-a-million dollars in 1956 to $1½ million last year; hog income jumped from $238,000 to $480,000, dairy income from $261,000 to $412,000. The object is not to increase just farm income but all income, in order to raise living standards. Three small, new industries have come to the county, and four old ones have expanded. There are several committees directing the drive for progress, and a steering committee coordinates the work. P. A. Burns, W. L. Bennett, and H. H. McKinney, all of Wadesboro, comprise the steering committee. McKinney is manager of Pee Dee Electric Membership Corporation.

Irrigating the labor

When the temperature got so hot that his labor could hardly stay in the field to get the tobacco out, Allen McCullen turned on his irrigation system. The Clinton tobacco grower reports the workers didn't retreat to the shade, but got the tobacco out of the field in record time.

Stir your ponds

W. P. Smith, Henderson, Route 1, consulted Harry Powe, state biologist, when his fish were dying. Powe found the oxygen supply in the pond too low, and recommended stirring it up three or four times a day with a boat and motor. It worked; the fish stopped dying.

The Joke's on Me!

By James Wilson Query
Matthews, Route 4
(Union EMC)

(Each month the Carolina Farmer pays $5 to the reader who supplies the best true funny story about himself. Send entries to "Joke," Carolina Farmer, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.)

One afternoon late, I walked over to a brother-in-law's house on an errand. I visited later than I'd planned, and it was black dark by the time I started home.

My brother-in-law only lived a mile away, and I knew the country well; but suddenly, I realized I had lost my sense of direction. Everyone in the neighborhood knew me, and I didn't know what they'd think if I walked up and asked how to get home.

Finally, I got up courage to go into a yard and call. A colored man I knew came to the door and asked who it was.

I gave him my middle name, which not many people know, and asked him how to get to a crossroads that is beyond my house.

To this day, I've never told anybody how lost I was so near home.

Well-Said

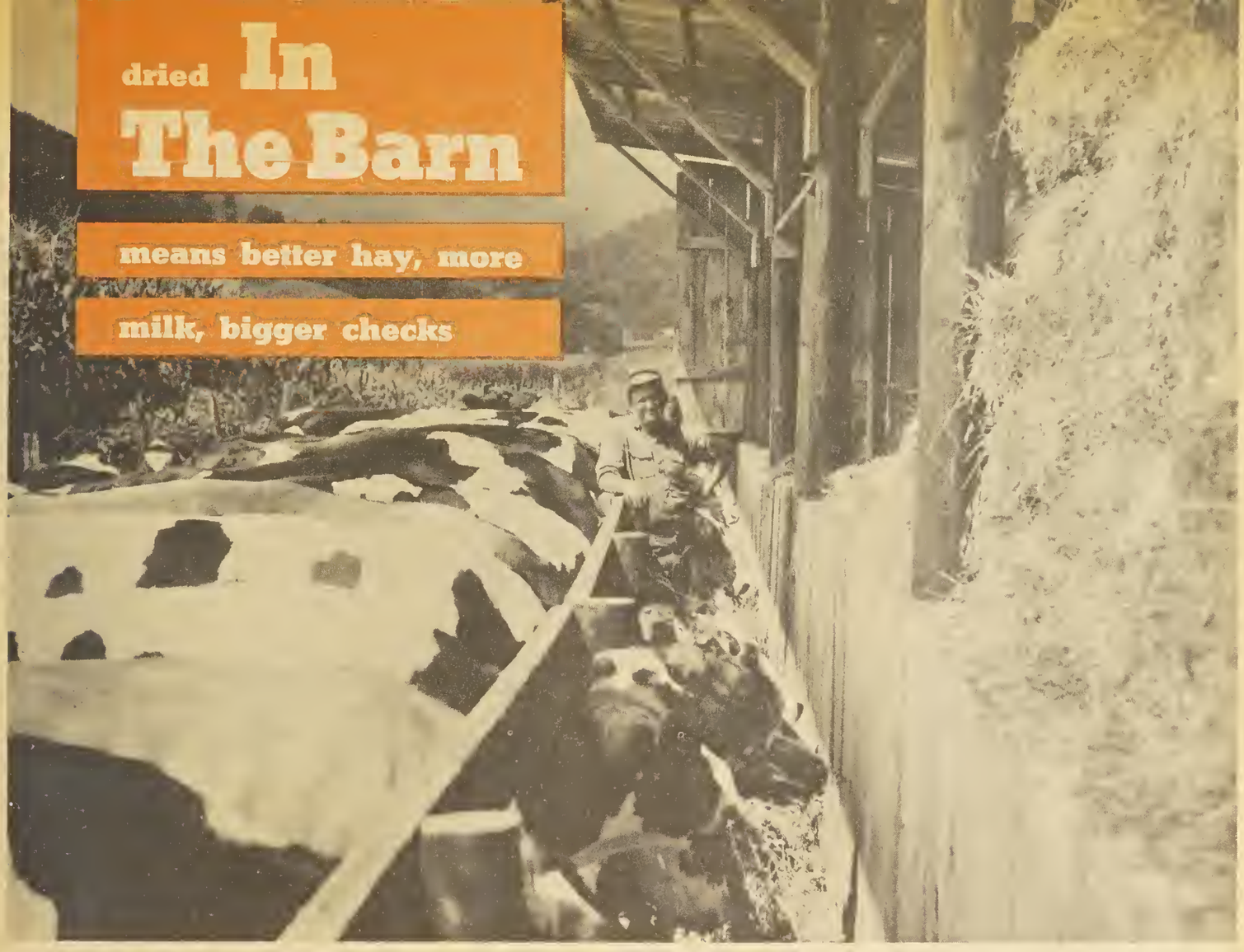
in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

"If private power companies want to continue spending large sums trying to turn public opinion against public power, it will have to be their own money; they can no longer charge the expense to their customers. That is the fair and long past-due principle which the Federal Power Commission has laid down respecting the propaganda campaign known as the Electric Companies Advertising Program, sponsored by America's Independent Light and Power Companies.

"A generation has passed since the director of the power companies' trade association stated in 1924 the basic propaganda tenet, 'Don't be afraid of the expense; the public pays the expense.' The FPC is changing that cynical little game, and no one can say it isn't time."

dried In The Barn

means better hay, more milk, bigger checks



Herdsman Jesse Moore of Clyde, Route 1, serves a helping of cured hay to the Kirkpatrick Holsteins.

By C. L. OVERMAN

☐ "There's no comparison between barn-dried and field-dried hay," says John H. Kirkpatrick of Clyde, Route 1. "You can see an increase in milk production shortly after changing to barn-dried hay. The cows like it better. In fact, they'll eat barn-dried hay almost as readily as they'll eat grain."

Kirkpatrick, a dairyman-member of Haywood Electric Membership Corporation, began using barn-dried hay eight years ago. He feeds it to his 55-cow Holstein herd 11 months out of the year. Last year they produced an average of 13,290 pounds of milk (490 pounds of butterfat) per cow. According to Dairy Herd Improvement Association records, this average butterfat was the highest in the state for a Holstein herd.

"We use barn drying for two reasons," explains Kirkpatrick. "Up here in the mountains the days during which we can get hay in come few and far between. By drying hay mechanically, we can get our hay up in a day, or a little more, and let electricity handle the drying job. Our other reason is that mechanical drying makes high quality hay. Barn-dried hay remains green. It does not get hard and brittle, and it retains its leaves. The hay, as a result, is higher in total digestible nutrients, which are transformed into milk.

Kirkpatrick's drying system is a five-horsepower, 48-inch drying fan housed in one end of a 40-by-60-foot hay shed. The building is of pole-type construction and is open on both sides. It has a double floor consisting of planks resting on a plastic sheet. The plastic prevents moisture from rising up into the hay.

Hay is baled loosely to permit air to move through it. The bales are stacked in such a fashion, on slatted racks, as to leave an air duct down the center of the building. The air duct is approximately three bales high nearest the fan and tapers to one bale high at the other end. The slatted floor permits air to move out from this duct evenly, throughout the whole curing area, and the hay dries uniformly.

Kirkpatrick has put as many as 2,800 bales on his drying system at one time, but he points out, "Our fan is capable of properly drying only 1,500 bales at one time. When we have overloaded it, we have lost hay from poor drying. Our experience has led us not to overload the system except on mighty unusual occasions where wet weather had kept us out of the field too long and we had more hay than we knew what to do with."

There are two general types of hay-drying units, forced air and heated air. Kirkpatrick uses a forced air system which dries hay merely by forcing air through it. His system has worked very well in the mountains where good haying weather is marked by dry air. "If we run into wet weather," Kirkpatrick says, "we're in trouble. Outside air doesn't do much drying if it's loaded with water. That's where the man with the hot air system

(*Continued on Page 19*)

FARM MYTHS

(*Continued from Page 5*)

each food dollar spent by the consumer, a share that used to be well over 50¢. The marketing system takes the rest.

The real cost of food has in fact been reduced by the farmer's efficiency—which, ironically, has resulted in the overproduction that now plagues him. A generation ago the factory worker in this country labored for an hour to earn a dozen eggs that he can buy today for a quarter-hour of his work. Milk, bread, and potatoes cost half as much as they used to, in terms of working time. And so it goes with other food products.

Myth No. 3 has it that farmers are "riding a government gravy train" whose operation is unnecessarily subsidized by non-farmers. It is true that farm subsidies in the past few years have been higher than ever, but they are as yet only a fraction of the direct and indirect federal benefits enjoyed by industry and other segments of the economy. [These benefits include price props that become the farmer's costs.]

Government aids to business and industry alone over the past 20 years, official figures reveal, have added up to some $47 billion. The cost to the government of farm price supports have come to but approximately one-eighth of that monumental total.

The present federal farm budget is admittedly large compared with those of a half-dozen years ago, but probably less than half of it is spent in direct support of agriculture, the rest benefiting other citizens as much or more than farmers. The U. S. Department of Agriculture spends about $17 million annually, for instance, to inspect meats for protection of the consuming public. Billions of dollars are being spent to move our surplus foods into needy foreign nations. This helps U. S. farm prices to be sure. More important, it is calculated to help keep peace in the world.

"America's hole card . . . is our food reserve," as Stanley Andrews, Arkansas publisher, once put it. "It can be the greatest safeguard for peace in the world today if we use it to aid the have-not people in time of trouble."

Myth No. 4 is the generally accepted notion that present government farm programs are entirely outmoded, all wrong, and ought to be got rid of. Changes are imperative, and nobody wants them more than farmers. Unfortunately, a bitterly warring Congress and Administration cannot agree upon what is to be done.

In any case, much of what we have

(*Continued on Page 10*)

"It's Obvious That We Can't Afford These Farm Price Supports."

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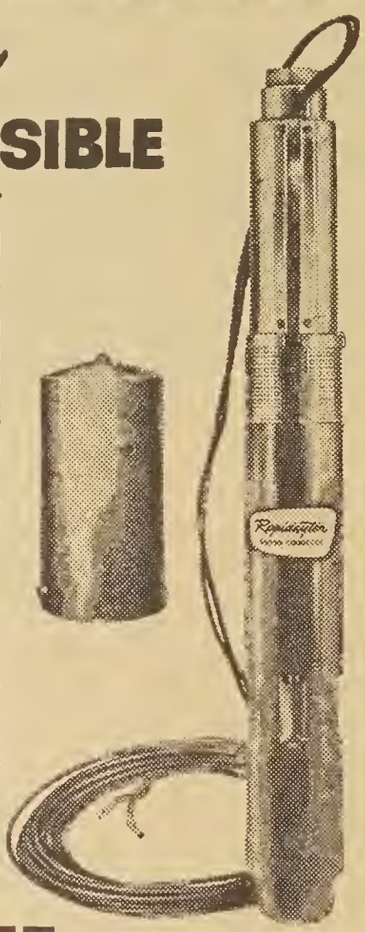

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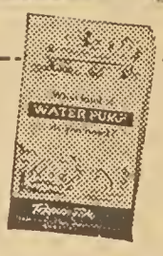

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Protracted meeting

By SPRING WYINGTON

How different the electrical and automotive age from the horse and buggy days which many of us recall so vividly. Not forgetting to be thankful for the advantages and conveniences of today, a few folks are still grateful that they can remember another time when things were different.

A nostalgic memory of "an old fashioned country protracted meeting" can set a number of us recalling just how it was then. In those days you didn't have to circle on the calendar the date a revival meeting was to start. No sir, it was the biggest event of the year. Everybody looked forward to it. Old folks talked about it and prayed for it during the whole year. While the younger folks, God bless them, sometimes anticipated it for a different reason.

It was the only social outlet that many of the young folks had in all of the twelve months. Girls grouped together weeks before the meeting started and discussed what they would wear and what was to be their very best dress for the climax of the meeting, which was always the "day of the baptising." They traded secrets and hoped that the boy they'd been eying for the past year would want to walk them home each night. It was a time when romance flourished. Boys who had never been interested in girls before suddenly developed an urge for a new pair of pants and shoes, and a little extra money for gum and candy bars with which to entice the young ladies to let them walk them home. If you were young, and old enough to date, you were not getting much out of revival if you weren't romancing.

Things were a bit different and a mite harder for the older folks, for it was the custom to clean house from top to bottom for the "revival." All company beds had to be aired and changed. Feather mattresses had to be "took" from the beds, and "shook" and "beat" until they were as light and fluffy as a cloud. When the beds were made "fittin' and proper," they were topped with snowy white counterpanes.

The old rooster had to be fattened for two weeks, and a week's baking and cooking done before the revival began, for everybody had company during the protracted meeting.

The men folks had preparations to make, also. It would take nigh on to a cord of wood to do the cooking during this time, and no self-respecting man wanted to hear his wife hollering for stove wood with company in the house.

There would be horses and mules of the guests that had to be fed, so it was wise to have plenty of hay and corn handy in the barn where they could be fed without much bother. Boarding your company and feeding two or three horses for a week or two wasn't considered "sponging" in those days, for you always got it back on your friends when you visited *them* during *their* revival.

Yes, you always had plenty of company during the meeting, for all your kith and kin came and brought their children. The preacher, though his home may not have been over five miles away, always stayed among the members both night and day and took all his meals with them.

No work was carried on during the week of the protracted meeting except the absolutely-necessary chores. After the noon meal, folks sat and talked with their company, or perhaps three or four families of the community visited together and discussed the revival: Would Brother So-and-So, who had been backsliding for the past year, "get revived" and change his way? Preacher Jones was sure putting it to the sinners this time! Sister Sarie shouted last evening and the meeting got so warmed up that Brother Smith and Brother Day, who had been at outs for two years, laid down their grievances and shook hands. Everybody was getting something out of the revival. When the end drew near, a lot had been accom-

(*Continued on Page 19*)

WELL OVER

$55,000

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HUGE DISPLAY OF FARM MACHINERY

Special 50th Anniversary Salute to

4-H CLUBS

See history and progress of N. C. 4-H Clubs

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EVERYBODY'S going to the BIG one! the 92nd

N. C. STATE FAIR

OCT. 13-17

RALEIGH, N. C.

FARM MYTHS

(*Continued from Page 8*)

should be kept—programs to conserve and build our natural resources, to carry out research, and to maintain the income of farmers (which is still only half that of city people).

It is during the last 25 years of farm programs that this nation has built its agricultural productivity to a point unmatched by any nation in the history of the world. It has been a story of mounting output from fewer and fewer farmers for a growing population. Never have so many been so well fed by so few.

"The American public has never been hungry," we are reminded by Dr. Russell Coleman, executive vice president, of the National Plant Food Institute. "We take food for granted. Perhaps a 24-hour shortage of food would do more than anything else to convince the American people that food production is as important to our security as the latest armaments."

Myth No. 5 is the comfortable assumption that the farm problem is solely the farmer's affair, and should be left to him and his representatives alone to solve.

Prior to present farm programs, there were frequent periods of widly fluctuating and generally low farm prices, as those will remember who lived through the early 'thirties. The impact upon the cities and towns was profoundly harmful. Farm markets were lost to local businessmen, and millions of factory workers lost their jobs. Fully 40 per cent of the nation's total labor force works in agriculture, or for agricultural-related industries.

A crisis in farming is clearly a crisis for all of America.

LOVELY SURPRISE

Surprise entertainment at the August meeting of Tarheel Electric Membership Association was Miss Judith Klipfel of Asheboro, better known as Miss North Carolina. Shown here with Cutlar Ballance of Red Springs (left), Lumbee River director, and T. C. Miller, REA official of Washington, Judith entertained 90 co-op managers and directors with a group of songs about the South and a recitation of her travels since being chosen as the loveliest of the 1959 crop of Miss North Carolina contestants.

Rural Roundtable

Introducing —

Our New Teen Panel

SANDRA COVINGTON, Rt. 2, Pilot Mountain, enters her last year of high school this month at Nancy Reynolds Memorial High, Westfield. During the past three years, Sandra has racked up a score of scholastic, athletic and social achievements. While maintaining honor-roll standing, she has also played basketball (forward) and softball (pitcher) on her high school's teams, sung with the Nancy Reynolds Choral Group, and served as president of her Senior 4-H Club for the past three years. Sandra's special talents are varied and include playing the piano, painting, cooking and sewing. Her favorite pastimes, however, are cooking and sewing. Sandra, who is 17, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Covington, members of Surry-Yadkin Electric Membership Corporation.

DWIGHT ROUSE, Route 1, Seven Springs, is another outstanding teenager who comes to the Rural Roundtable with highest recommendations. Dwight is 15 and is entering his junior year at Moss Hill High School this month. He belongs to many organizations, but his favorites are his school's Future Farmers of America chapter and the 4-H Club, in which he has participated for four years. He is also active in the Baptist Church to which his family belongs. Dwight's hobbies run true to form for most teen-age boys: fishing, hunting, basketball. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Marvin A. Rouse, who are members of Tri-County Electric Membership Corporation.

RITA JANE HARRIS, our second feminine panelist, lives on Route 1, Oriental. Sixteen-year-old Rita will be a sophomore this year at the Pamlico County High School in Bayboro, where her school activities include the League, 4-H Club and Future Homemakers of America. She is also very interested in the youth activities of her church, the Araphoe Free Will Baptist Church. Rita is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Harris, who are members of Pamlico-Beaufort Electric Membership Corporation.

CRAIG BURNETTE, one of French Broad Electric's most outstanding teen-agers, rounds out our new panel. Craig, who is 15, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Burnette of Walnut, and enters the 11th grade at the Walnut High School this year. He has earned from his contemporaries a host of recognitions and honors, which include past presidency and song leader of his 4-H Club and the past vice-presidency of Walnut High's chapter of the Future Farmers of America. He is also assistant patrol leader and bugler for his Boy Scout troop. Craig is an active member of the Missionary Baptist Church of Walnut, which he serves as usher and as general secretary of the Training Union. His special talents include public speaking, and he likes hunting and athletics of all types.

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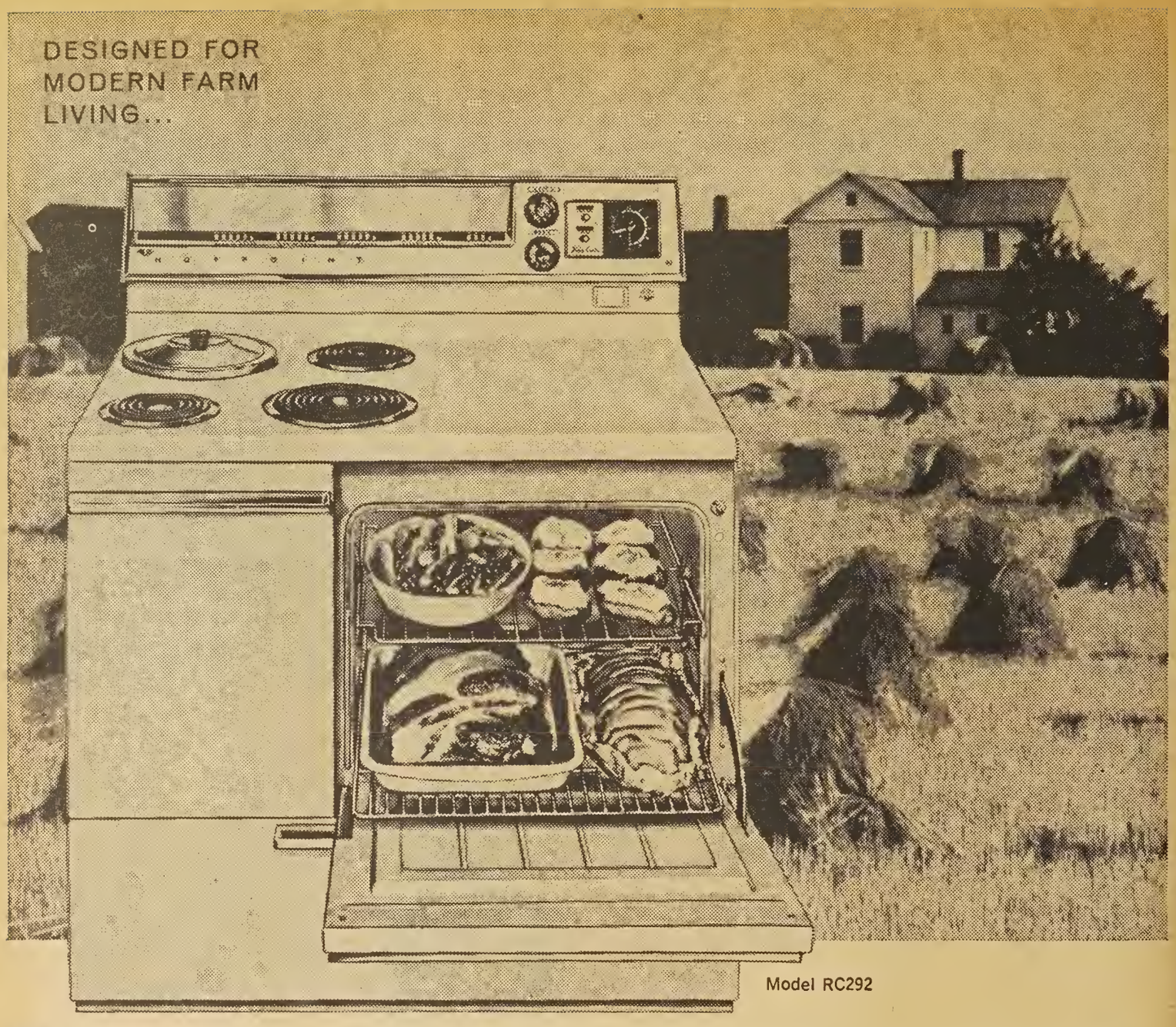

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DEEP WELL THRIFT COOKER has 6 quart capacity and many, many uses . . . soups, stews, small roasts, jellies, preserves. Easily converts to fourth surface unit.

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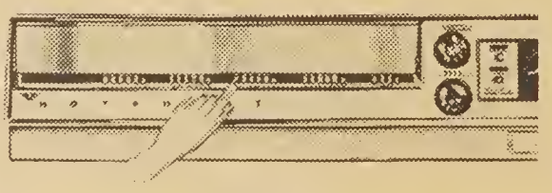

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SUPER "2600" CALROD® SURFACE UNIT adds new speed to hurry-up meals . . . fixes bacon and eggs in 5 minutes!

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LIVE BETTER ELECTRICALLY

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THE SHADOW

. . . that seems to be Mr. Benson's offer to rural electric cooperatives in exchange for the very substantial SUBSTANCE of a proven lending program. Even while making the offer, Mr. Benson and others in the Administration proclaim that the REA lending program has been the most SUCCESSFUL in history. Dr. Thomas M. Venables, an economist with the NON-PARTISAN National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, in this article makes some comparisons between the present program and Benson's proposal to establish an REA bank along the lines of the Farm Credit System. Will a Farm Credit System work for rural electrics? How many ounces make an inch?

One day last May, Agriculture Secretary Ezra T. Benson stepped to the rostrum and addressed a Chamber of Commerce-Farm Bureau audience in Cedar Rapids, Ia.

In the following half hour he advocated abandonment of the long-successful REA loan program, and suggested a new private financing arrangement patterned after banking institutions of the Farm Credit system.

News accounts of the Secretary's speech scarcely hit the street before Vermont Senator George Aiken rose to his feet on the Senate floor and angrily denounced the proposal as one that "could more properly have come from the corporate utility companies."

How FCA Works. Inasmuch as the new anti-REA bill may be tailored along Farm Credit lines, rural electric co-op members should learn something about how the Farm Credit system banks work.

FCA supervises, but technically does not completely control, the Farm Credit system, which essentially consists of three types of lending institutions. Each is designed to meet specific credit needs of farm people. There are:

1. Twelve Land Banks from which about 1,000 local farm loan associations draw funds to provide long-term loans to help farmers buy land. This system has been completely farmer-owned—but not completely farmer-controlled—since 1947. Six per cent interest is the most it can charge farmers on loans, which run from five to 40 years.

2. Twelve Federal Intermediate Credit Banks operating through 497 local Production Credit Associations (PCA's), which in turn provide farmers with short and intermediate term credit. Interest rates vary from 5 to 7 1/2%. Loan duration is up to five years.

3. Thirteen Banks for Cooperatives which make long and short term loans available to farmers' marketing, purchasing and service cooperatives.

Since the first two farm credit operations deal almost entirely in loans to individual farmers, it is inconceivable the Administration is considering a Federal Land Bank or Intermediate Credit Bank System for REA. Presumably Administration plans will be patterned on the Bank for Cooperatives program through which money is loaned to co-ops.

There are 13 Banks for Cooperatives—one central bank in Washington, D. C., and one in each of the farm credit dis-

(*Continued on Page 17*)

RUTHERFORD VS. DUKE POWER

" 'Public convenience and necessity' relates to the public and not to an individual or individuals."—Judge L. Richardson Preyer.

The October term of Gaston Superior Court will see a renewal of the ancient conflict between individual preference and the good of the community.

That's not the legal question to be decided in Rutherford Electric Membership Corporation Vs. Duke Power Company, but it's the cause of the action.

Twenty years ago, families living in a sparsely populated area west of Gastonia were unable to get electric power. They had appealed to Duke Power Company many times, and been rejected.

But in 1939, a number of the residents asked Rutherford Electric Membership Corporation, a cooperative organized under the Rural Electrification Act, to extend service to them. Rutherford complied.

One resident of Vandenburg Road, Roy Rhyne, Sr., refused service from the co-operative then, and on several later occasions. He would not grant the co-op right-of-way, and it had to go around his property to serve his neighbors.

Earlier this year, he applied to Duke Power Company for service. In the 20 years since Rutherford had pioneered the area, things had changed a bit. There were many homes scattered throughout the neighborhood; Vandenburg Road had been renamed Fairview Drive and Rhyne had divided his property for residential development; two new homes were already under construction. In March, Duke agreed to extend service to Roy Rhyne, Sr., Roy Rhyne, Jr., and Gene Rhyne (whose houses appear on the illustration).

To extend service from its closest existing line, Duke crossed the lines of Rutherford EMC and built approximately 4,000 feet of new line to get to the Rhynes, and on beyond to within 400 feet of Rutherford's lines.

When Rutherford learned of the construction, it asked for, and received, a temporary restraining order to stop Duke from connecting the Rhynes, but the order was not served until several hours after they were connected.

Subsequently, Judge P. C. Froneburger restrained both Rutherford and Duke from building new lines in the area, except for service drops from the existing lines. The case will be tried on its merits in October.

Rutherford's desire to pursue the case to an ultimate solution is more than the human wish to protect one's rights. If the case is lost either through surrender to Duke, or court decision, the whole concept of rural electrification feasibility is

And, at press time

In addition to the law suit now pending between Rutherford EMC and Duke Power Company, two more law suits emerged as this issue of the *Farmer* went to press. Both are between Duke Power Co. and Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation.

Recently the Town of Hudson, in Caldwell County, annexed an area that Blue Ridge EMC has served for many years. Duke Power Company, claiming a franchise to serve within the corporate limits, demanded that Blue Ridge Electric sell its facilities in Hudson and turn over its consumer-members to become Duke customers.

Blue Ridge refused.

During the second week of August, Duke caused two spans of line to be built within *six inches* of a line Blue Ridge Electric had maintained in the area for years—to hook up a house which had been served by Blue Ridge since its construction several years ago but which had recently changed hands. The house was recently purchased by a Mr. Hickman, a Duke bill collector in the area.

On August 18, Blue Ridge received letters from two of its members (two brothers named Cloer, who live side by side in the area and one of whom is a Duke employee), stating they wished to resign their membership and to take service from Duke. They gave Blue Ridge less than 36 hours' notice to remove its lines and meter from their premises.

The EMC issued a complaint against Duke on the morning of August 19, and got a court order requiring Duke to (1) take down its duplicating lines, (2) disconnect the Hickman house already "pirated" from Blue Ridge, and (3) refrain from serving the Cloer brothers or any other members of the cooperative in the future.

This order was served on Duke about mid-morning. Within 30 minutes the cooperative was served with a complaint instituted in Mecklenburg County Superior Court by Duke the day before—seeking to force Blue Ridge to sell out its facilities and retire from the area.

endangered. If the court case goes against the co-op, then as quickly as possible, the state's 32 cooperatives will probably seek remedial legislation. The Rutherford case has universal application, and N. C. Electric Membership Corporation, representing the 32 co-ops, has entered it as a friend of the court.

Dear to the co-ops is the area coverage principle, and in 1939, Rutherford could economically extend service to the west Gastonia area only because it was serving more thickly settled areas elsewhere. In time, west Gastonia would become an economic asset to the co-op. Rutherford's expectation that it would serve the entire area as it developed was a reasonable one, since Duke had rejected west Gastonia (a strictly rural area, not a part of Gastonia proper).

A good part of the basic law seems to be in Rutherford's favor. At the core of central station electric service is the term "public convenience and necessity." The Public Utilities Act of 1933, which governs power companies, permits construction into new areas only after they obtain a certificate that the construction is required by public convenience and necessity. There is one exception, which is an important one: The companies can make extensions into "contiguous" territory without a certificate from the Utilities Commission. Even then, the extension must survive the "public convenience and necessity" test if court action follows.

A subordinate legal question, but one which will likely govern the decision, is, "What constitutes *duplication of facilities*?"

Courts have held that duplication of facilities is contrary to public convenience and necessity, and Rutherford feels that this is a clear case of duplication. Furthermore, its wholesale contract with Duke, from which it buys power, prohibits duplication.

A case which will probably be cited by the co-op is the Randolph Telephone Membership Corporation fight against the N. C. Utilities Commission and Central Telephone Company. This one grew out of a Utilities Commission directive ordering Central to serve an applicant in an area served by Randolph.

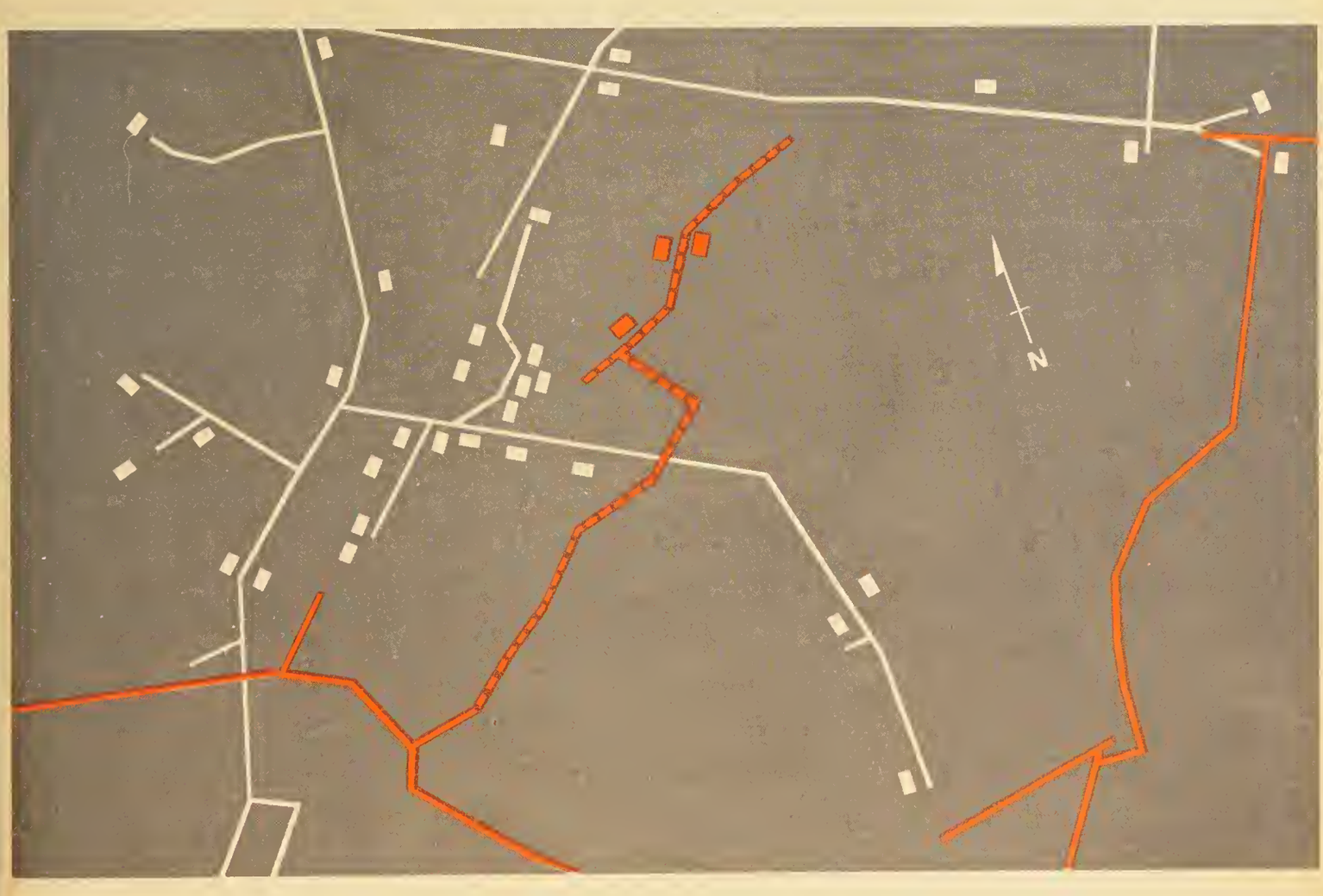
In its decision, the Utilities Commission pointed out that it had no control over the co-op, and alleged that it could not, therefore, recognize its existence. But it could, and did, order Central to serve.

Judge L. Richardson Preyer reversed the Utilities Commission in Superior Court.

While the Commission does not govern the cooperatives, Judge Preyer said, it must recognize the REA Act and the cooperatives that are organized under it.

He added that the Commission violated a long standing "public policy, implicit in the North Carolina statutes, to prevent unnecessary duplication in telephone service, and the public policy to give reasonable protection to the territory" which the cooperative "had undertaken to serve."

Duplication of service is one of the high crimes of the utility industry, since it increases operating expenses per consumer, and raises power rates.



NEW DUKE LINE crosses co-op line, comes 4,000 feet to serve first three houses in developing area in Gaston
EXISTING DUKE LINE generally follows main roads, and for many years company denied service to the area.
EXISTING CO-OP LINE is about 900 feet from Rhyne home. Co-op had served the territory since 1939.

(map does not attempt to show location of customers on existing Duke line—just those on new line)

Paul Reavis of near Statesville heats home electrically. Total electric bill for the harsh '57-58 winter came to only $144.75.

Perfect Indoor Climate!

☐ "We get the world's most perfect indoor climate from electric heat!" That's the testimony of folks the nation over who have experienced the comfort and economy that go with this rapidly growing concept of home heating.

Even members of Congress are talking about it. In the *Congressional Record* of July 22 is a statement by Rep. Frank A. Stubblefield of Kentucky who said, "More and more sections of our nation are beginning to discover a simple fact that many of those who live in the Tennessee Valley have known for years.

"I refer to the fact that electricity can provide the most satisfactory and satisfying way to heat one's home. Or to heat one's store or factory, for that matter."

Of course, the true test of any product is satisfied customers. And electric heat has plenty of them.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Reavis of near Statesville used radiant electric heat for the first time during the cold winter of 1957-58, and, according to a report in the *Statesville Record and Landmark,* their total electric bill came to only $144.75. They are members of Cornelius Electric Membership Corporation.

Insulation is a major factor in keeping electric heating costs low, and the Reavises installed storm windows and doors in their new house to keep out the cold. In addition to the radiant heat system, they have a heatolator in their fireplace, but "the electric heat system is adequate and we could have done without it," Reavis said.

Properly insulated, old houses can use electric heat as economically as new ones. George Jeffries of Marietta, in Illinois, recently installed electric baseboard panels in his 100-year-old farm home. A member of Spoon River Electric Cooperative, Jeffries lives in a house built by his great-grandfather, a German immigrant carpenter. The *Illinois Rural Electric News* reported that the house was very well built, with heavy split-log floor joints and thick, hand-hewed weather boarding. Jeffries added heavy insulation between the floor supports in the basement, and in the walls and ceilings.

The old house has used just about all types of heating. "Around 1920, we installed a floor-furnace (to replace room stoves) under the living room," Jeffries recalled. "This was anything but satisfactory. For one thing, if you sat in the living room you practically roasted. But if you were in the kitchen or in the north upstairs bedroom, you were freezing. We just couldn't regulate that furnace to suit us."

Jeffries' wife added, "It was almost impossible to keep the place clean when the furnace was on."

Now, she plans to redecorate the whole interior, assured that the spotless electric heat won't soil her work. She's also pleased that she can control the heat in each room, through individual thermostats.

Whether it's Indiana, North Carolina, or Illinois, the story's the same. In the Puget Sound area of the Northwest, surveys show electric heating is preferred over all other methods.

A year ago oil heat was chosen over electricity by a 4 to 3 count. Today it's reversed. Three out of four home owners there now prefer electric heating to gas. In 1958, the decision was two out of three favoring gas.

What's behind this electric heat popularity boom? That's simple. The word is getting around that it's unequalled for comfort, convenience, cleanliness and

safety—in addition to being economical.

Electric heating works as well in old homes as in new. And it's ideal for that extra room you plan to add.

Home owners with properly installed electric heating systems are amazed at the low operating costs. Electricity at 2¢ a kilowatt hour can successfully compete with 15¢ fuel oil when all factors are considered.

Most North Carolina co-op members pay no more than 2 cents per kilowatt hour when they use as much as 500 kwh a month. The price drops further as more electricity is used. The exact figure will vary from co-op to co-op, but only on the Outer Banks, where the co-ops have to generate power with diesel oil, does the cost vary significantly.

Don't overlook the fact that fuel and gas costs are generally on the rise. Electric rates meanwhile have remained constant, or have been reduced.

Electric heating can be installed for about the same—and sometimes less cost than a good quality furnace. Aside from the original cost, there's only one expense—electricity. Repairs and maintenance are negligible.

You can get an electric heating cost estimate from your rural electric system. Then you can compare this with your present heating costs.

Good insulation, of course, is the key to successful low-cost electric heating. Because there is no flame to use oxygen, the house can be better insulated and sealed tighter when electrically heated. And a tightly sealed house can be efficiently and much more economically air-conditioned in summer.

Electric heating specialists recommend a minimum (more, if possible) of six inches of insulation over the ceilings, four inches of insulaton and a vapor barrier for the outside walls, and two to three inches of insulation under the floor.

Storm doors and windows are also a must in preventing excessive heat loss.

Studies recently conducted by Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp. revealed that proper design and full home insulation resulted in 20 to 50% savings in annual heating and cooling costs over houses which conformed only to FHA minimum requirements.

It's a good idea to check with your rural electric system on insulation requirements for your area.

George Jeffries, member of an Illinois electric cooperative, looks at ax his great-grandfather used in cutting timber for his farm home, which is now electrically-heated. Good insulation, plus the original fine construction, enabled Jeffries to take advantage of cleanliness, comfort, and economy of electric heating.

THE SHADOW

(*Continued from Page 13*)

tricts. In 1958, they made 2,100 loans to farmer cooperatives amounting to $559 million.

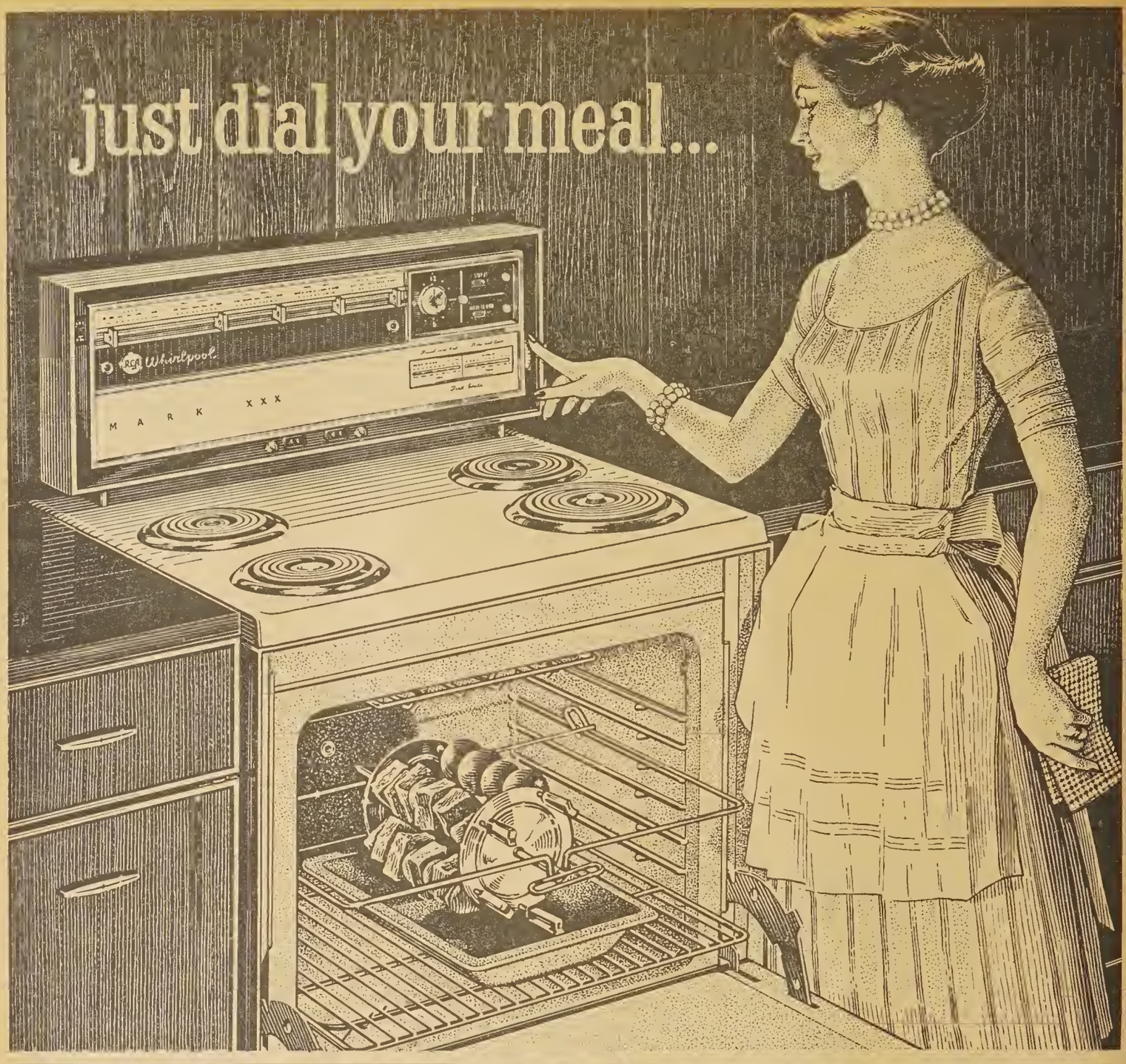
Three Types of Loans. The Banks for Cooperatives offer three types of financing: short-term commodity loans, short or medium term operating capital loans, and facility loans. Interest rates range from 3-1/4 per cent on short term commodity financing to 5 per cent on medium length facility loans of up to 10 years, which provide funds for construction costs, purchase of land, equipment or other physical facilities. Interest rates can go as high as 6 per cent per year.

Facility loans are made on a secured basis for amounts not to exceed 60 per cent of the appraised value of collateral. They generally mature within 10 years or less. In contrast REA loans are all long term, running up to 100 per cent without collateral.

At this point, it is impossible to forecast the Administration's plans for financing the rural electric cooperatives in the future. But what may be good for Farm Credit System borrowers may not be good for rural electrics. Certainly credit needs of the rural electric systems are entirely different, and proportionally much larger and for longer terms than those of marketing, supply, and purchasing co-ops.

Short-term loans at rates approaching 5 per cent could spell financial suicide for rural electrics, which cannot juggle electric rates up and down to meet debt and interest payments. Often their REA loans are used for system improvements, which anticipate future need but provide no immediate income.

Rural Electric Problems. Rural electrics serve sparsely populated areas. They are required to serve everyone, even those who are an economic liability. They cannot serve in towns of over 1,500. REA borrowers have only 16 per cent equity in their systems on total advanced funds of $3.8 billion. The co-ops have these and many other peculiar financial problems. Congress took all this into consideration when it provided for long-term loans at reasonable interest rates. The record made by REA borrowers in bringing electricity to rural consumers bears out the wisdom of Congress.



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DRIED IN THE BARN

(*Continued from Page 7*)

has the advantage. Weather doesn't bother him." Kirkpatrick plans ahead when haying time is close. When the right day comes along, he's ready to move into the field and get the hay up quickly and on the drier.

The hay-drying system has been a good investment for Kirkpatrick. It enables him to cut hay four times during a season and it improves quality. He paid $750 for his drying unit eight years ago; the same system will cost around $1,000 today. He pays $10 to $12 for electric power to dry 1,500 bales (approximately 30 tons) of hay.

While forced air works satisfactorily in the mountains, it is not recommended to the dairyman or beef cattle producer of the Piedmont and Coastal plains. Heated air is needed for proper drying in these two areas, where the humidity remains high throughout the day.

The only other advantage of the hot air system over the forced air system is the speed with which it can dry. Where it takes a forced air system four to five days to dry 1,500 bales of hay properly, a heated air system can handle the job in 16 to 20 hours. The cost is higher, in most cases double that of the forced air drier, but the results are quicker and surer.

Dairyman John Kirkpatrick (left) of Clyde, Route 1, and R. C. Sheffield, manager of Haywood Electric Membership Corporation, inspect high quality barn-dried hay.

— Protracted Meeting —

(*Continued from Page 9*)

plished. Older folks had gotten a good strong dose of renewed faith; some had been "saved" and had dedicated their lives to a higher calling and there were several new romances in bloom.

But this was not the end. As kinfolks said their farewells and loaded up their hacks, buggies and wagons and started for home, they carried with them your promise to visit them when their revival started. And that was something to look forward to!

If you were pretty well-to-do in that day, you might own a beautiful two-seated hack, or, if you were lucky, someone might invite you to ride in one. If you were more the middle-class of folks, you might own a one-seated buggy. But if you were of a family that could afford only the old farm wagon, you just sat down flat in it with the rest of the "young'uns," while the adults sat in straight-back chairs. Visiting with your kinfolks during a revival was such a joy that it more than recompensed for any discomfort or loss of dignity which young folks might suffer.

Those were the days. Although it is doubtful if any of us would relish the back-breaking work and planning that went along with the protracted meetings of yesterday, it is sad that a lot of the good community spirit and closeness we shared then is missing today. So many changes have come about in the past years that community life is not what it used to be. There are still signs of neighborliness and plenty of good people ready to assist you in time of stress; but the closeness that made a community one big family is not there anymore.

Folks still go to church; we see the folks we've known all our lives there. But they go in automobiles. While the women folks sit back and listen to a good sermon, they know their Sunday meal will be no problem. It is probably cooking on an automatic electric range while they are at church. After the services are over, families flock home in their cars, eat a nourishing meal prepared without much bother, and the dishes are done with quickly. Then the family loads up for a Sunday drive. Or, if it is a two-car family, the teen-agers go one way and parents go another.

Well, it's a wonderful day in which to live, but where, where, is that special, wonderful community spirit that used to show itself during a protracted meeting?

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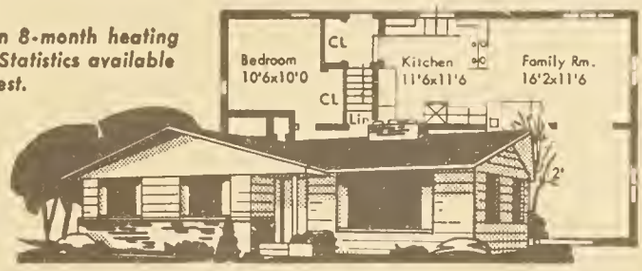

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good SANDWICHES mean happy CHILDREN

RUTH ANN KEEVER of Alexander County smiles approval of lunch box sandwich.

The Carolina Homemaker
Edited By Rebekah Rivers

September heralds the Fall with the tumult of an Army bugler blowing reveille. Mothers of school-age children snap into action at its call, and man the battle stations they will occupy for the next nine months. Their weapons for the battle are many and varied, and include: scissors, sewing machines, shoe polish, soap and water, a strong will, a gentle heart, dozens of boxes of paper tissues (to dry the tears of first-graders and wipe their noses), lunch boxes to be filled daily.

A nine-month period of daily sandwich-making can become boring to the mama at the battle station. By the same token, a nine-month period of daily sandwich-eating can become equally boring to the child. Therefore, mothers must learn to find quick and easy ways to make sandwiches, and they must learn to make varied, nutritious sandwiches so the children will eat them.

START WITH THE BREAD. To be tasty the bread in a sandwich must be just as fresh as the filling. Of course, every sandwich starts with the bread but in this day, we can really vary the breads in our sandwiches. We have many varieties of buns, breads and rolls. We can have cracked wheat, rye, fruit, nut breads, hard rolls, round buns, long buns.

Reliable research reassures mothers about the nutritional value of enriched white bread. Food technologists tell us that rich white bread from our country ranks high among the enriched breads of other parts of the world.

Bread for sandwiches should be at least one day old. This bread sells for less than fresh bread.

NOW THE SPREAD. Start with an easy spreading food—butter, cream

cheese, mayonnaise. Brighten with seasonings that blend well.

SANDWICH ECONOMY. You can find economy by using the fillings which are currently better buys — or by using fillings from the freezer:

Eggs. Hard cooked or deviled eggs are a highlighting feature of any school lunch box sandwich. Eggs present the most variety of any sandwich ingredient.

Turkey. Roasted light and dark turkey sliced, diced or cubed, gives much eating pleasure to the school set.

Summer vegetables. Of course, when possible, the sandwich-maker uses lots of tomato, green pepper, cucumber, and lettuce on her sandwiches.

Peanut Butter. Naturally tempting to children just as is—but delightfully different when mixed with fruit jams and jellies or meats and cheese.

Vegetable Fats and Oils. Those extra touches of flavor enhancers are important. Accent the easy way with lots of salad dressings.

ANOTHER FALL BATTLE STATION. In addition to heralding the lunch-box duty for the homemaker, the season also announces club duties for the homemaker. These duties, too, often entail the making of sandwiches for refreshments for a home demonstration club meeting, for a Sunday night supper at the church, for P.T.A. meetings, for money-making projects in the community.

Sandwich-making in quantity is easier if a simple step-by-step procedure is used —a procedure that has been tried and tested by restaurants:

1. Set out a large cutting board, a knife with a rigid blade for cutting, a two-prong fork for picking up sliced fillings, small spatula for spreads, and a scoop or large spoon for placing just the right amount of spread-type filling on each bread slice.
2. Cream butter or margarine to easy spreading consistency. Keep bowl close to work area.
3. Arrange platters of sliced meat or cheese and bowls of salad-type spreads close to work area.
4. Arrange bread for desired number of sandwiches in rows on cutting board. For top efficiency, work only in one direction.
5. Spread each bread slice with softened butter or margarine in one stroke from spatula.
6. Spread lightly to the edge of the bread using an "S" motion with a small spatula or spoon spreader.
7. Cover the fillings with lettuce leaves.
8. Cover fillings with slice of plain buttered bread next to each filled slice.

FROZEN LUNCHES

THE mother who owns a freezer and uses it efficiently can prepare school lunch sandwiches in quantity, freeze them, and cut down the early-morning bedlam in her household.

Take one morning a week to prepare enough sandwiches to fill the daily lunch boxes. Doing it all at once saves time and effort in preparing the ingredients.

Store leftover loaves of bread in the freezer until sandwich-making time next week. Home style white bread seems better for school lunches than the softer, fluffier breads—but use some variety.

Softened butter or butter substitute is a better spread than mayonnaise for freezing. It keeps the fillings from soaking through the bread. Be sure to cover each slice of bread completely with the butter.

The best sandwich bets for the freezer are sliced and ground meats, fish, chicken, peanut butter, and cheese. Lettuce, celery, and other crisp vegetables *do not* freeze. They should be added to the sandwich just before packing it in the lunch box.

For freezing, wrap each sandwich in a vapor-proof material and seal. Label the sandwich with name and date. (Don't plan to keep sandwiches frozen longer than about two weeks. They will thaw in about two hours and should be eaten soon after.) It is a good idea to place sandwiches in a box to keep them from crushing during the storage period. Fancy sandwiches for parties and teas should be packed in rectangular boxes with pieces of waxed paper between the layers.

new sandwich fillings

Sliced meat. Corned beef with horseradish; veal with apple slices and salad dressing; chicken or turkey with sliced tomato or cucumber and salad dressing; a slice of ham with a slice of cheese.

Chopped or grated vegetables. Mix carrots, celery, cabbage, or peppers with chopped dried fruits, nuts, or hard-cooked eggs. Moisten with salad dressing. Cottage or cream cheese is also good with chopped vegetables.

Peanut Butter. Mix with chopped dates and salad dressing; drained crushed pineapple; honey; or grated carrots and chopped raisins. To use peanut butter with sweet spreads, spread peanut butter on one slice of bread, jelly, jam, honey, or applebutter on the other.

Baked bean. Mash and mix with mayonnaise or catsup, and one or more of these: Minced onion, chopped celery, pickle relish, crisp bacon bits. Add a slice of ham, if you like.

Back-to-School Fashions

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS in coins (no stamps, please) for EACH pattern to: CAROLINA FARMER, Post Office Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York Add 10¢ for EACH pattern if you wish first-class mailing.

9050. Brother-sister outfits to sew with one Printed Pattern. Child's Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8. Size 6 skirt takes 1½ yards 35-inch fabric; shirt (or blouse) 1¼ yards; trousers 1¾ yards.

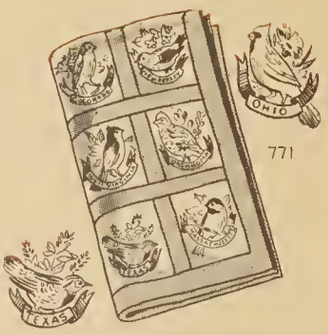
4567. Bib-front bodice above favorite 6-gore skirt. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 12-20; 40. Size 16 takes 4 yards 39-inch fabric.

4839. Shirtdress to wear here, there, almost everywhere. Printed Pattern in half sizes 14½ - 24½. Size 16½ takes 4⅛ yards 35-inch fabric.

4555. Shirt for men and boys; can be used for sport or dress shirts depending on the fabric chosen. For casual wear, try cotton, flannel, rayon, or foulard in paisley, solids, stripes, plaids. For dress shirts, choose classic Oxford cloth, fine stripes, or white-on-white design. Pattern available in Men's Sizes: Small (14, 14½); Medium (15, 15½); Large (16, 16½).

4735. Shirt for boys in Boy's Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12. Can also be used for sport or dress. See suggested materials for making Pattern No. 4555.

NEEDLE NOVELTIES



7219. Humpty-Dumpty is a lovable doll, a gay decoration and a 'jama bag to teach the tots to be neat. They stuff P. J.'s into slit in his back. Transfer, directions for Humpty-Dumpty Pajama Bag. **771.** Colorful birds nestling against their own state flowers are fascinating to embroider onto separate blocks for a cozy quilt. Diagrams, transfers of birds and flowers for 72 x 102-inch quilt. Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for EACH pattern to: **The Carolina Farmer,** 243, Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add FIVE CENTS each for 1st-class mailing. Send additional 25¢ if you want Needlework Catalogue.

Carolina Kitchens

Recipes From Co-op Homemakers

MRS. NINA LOWE, Asheboro, and her family (a husband and a two-year-old daughter) live on a farm and raise beef cattle. They are members of the Randolph Electric Membership Corporation.

Mrs. Lowe writes the Carolina Homemaker: "I like to bake pies that can be cooled in the crust. My family and friends especially like my pecan pie and I like it because it's easy to make. I think other homemakers might like to try it, too."

And she adds: "I always enjoy reading the *Carolina Farmer,* and 'Carolina Kitchens' is my favorite column."

To save Mrs. Lowe's recipe, just clip along the dotted lines, paste it on the back of pasteboard and stick it in your permanent recipe file.

We'd like to see your favorite recipe. If you have one you'd like to share through this column, send it to: Carolina Farmer, Homemaking Section, Box 1699, Raleigh. If you have a good snapshot of yourself, send it along, too. And include something about yourself and family when you send the recipe: the size of your family, what they like to eat, the clubs you belong to, etc.

CAROLINA FARMER RECIPE

Submitted by Mrs. Nina Lowe

Asheboro, N. C.

PECAN PIE

1 cup dark Karo syrup
⅔ cups sugar
3 eggs
⅓ teaspoon salt
⅓ cup butter melted
1 cup chopped pecans
1 teaspoon vanilla
2 unbaked pastry shells

Beat eggs, add sugar and syrup. Blend well. Add melted butter and vanilla. Blend and add pecans. Pour in unbaked pie shells and bake at 350 degrees F. for 45 to 60 minutes, depending on pan size.

Over The Lines with Becky

The agonies of adolescence . . .

Probably the most agonizing span in the life of a human is that of the doubt-filled years of adolescence (a good point to remember when we bewail our lost youth)—those "teen and between" years when young folks have a tendency to underestimate their personal assets and abilities, and are, consequently, often unhappy and discouraged. By this same token, adolescent agonies carry over to parents, making these years also the most difficult in their parental obligations.

Most of the agonies, however, of both adolescents and their parents can be overcome if the teen-agers' parents, doctor, teachers, ministers, and counselors understand them better. And to help parents (and others who affect the lives of teen-agers), the National Education Association and the American Medical Association have jointly published a 36-page booklet, entitled "As Others See Us."

The booklet covers such areas as physical appearance, poise and gracefulness, personal characteristics, and even has a special section dealing with the physically handicapped teen-ager. It discusses the effect of grooming, clothing, posture, manners, speech and defects on adolescents as they bridge the period between childhood and adulthood.

Single copies of the booklet (which I highly recommend to all mamas of teenagers) may be obtained at 25 cents each from the Order Department of the American Medical Association, 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois. A discount is offered for a quantity order. If your P.T.A. or home demonstration clubs are planning study units on child care and development, you might like to use this publication for study of the adolescent years.

A BONNET FOR FALL

To complete a new ensemble and give your face a soft, becoming frame, spend a few hours crocheting this smart hat. Stitches couldn't be simpler, and the material is a thick, quick-working cotton. It's a RIPPPLE-BRIM HAT (Leaflet No. S. 645). For FREE directions, send a stamped, self-addressed envelope, with coupon to; Carolina Homemaker, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.

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Rural Exchange

RATES: 15c PER WORD CASH WITH ORDER. NO STAMPS. MINIMUM AD—$3.00

● ANNUAL MEETINGS

JEFFERSON. Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation, September 12, 1 p.m., Ashe Central High School. Over 100 FREE PRIZES.

CORNELIUS. Cornelius Electric Membership Corporation, Labor Day, September 7, Cornelius Jr. High School, 7:30 p.m., REFRESHMENTS and PRIZES.

MOCKSVILLE. Davie Electric Membership Corporation, September 5, Masonic Picnic Grounds, 10 a.m. $4,000 in FREE PRIZES.

WALLACE. Four County Electric Membership Corporation, October 24, 10:30 a.m. D. S. Weaver, Director, North Carolina Extension Service, will speak. FREE PRIZES.

RICH SQUARE. Roanoke Electric Membership Corporation, September 26, 1 p.m., Roanoke EMC Headquarters. W. T. Crisp, Executive Manager, Tarheel Electric Membership Association, will speak. $500 in FREE PRIZES.

LEXINGTON. Davidson Electric Membership Corporation, October 17, 1 p.m., Lexington YMCA. $2,000 in FREE PRIZES.

WHITEVILLE. Brunswick Electric Membership Corporation, October 30, 1:30 p.m., Liberty Tobacco Warehouse. SPEAKER and $2,500 in FREE PRIZES.

SANFORD. Central Electric Membership Corporation, October 2, 7:30 p.m., Central High School. SPEAKER. 50 FREE PRIZES.

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● MISCELLANEOUS

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8344 Beverly Blvd., Hollywood, Calif.

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● POULTRY

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SOUTHERN ENGINEERING COMPANY
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AROUND THE HOUSE

Electrical tips to help the home handyman—and woman, too

By C. L. Overman
Agricultural Engineer

Dull Blades

A dull portable saw blade cuts slowly, overheats, and makes the saw hard to push. Once dull, the blades becomes a dangerous tool to work with because it has a tendency to stick and "kick back" on the operator with the possibility of a serious injury.

It always pays to have a dull saw sharpened and set at least one time, even though it may look pretty well burned up. A good man on a sharpener can do wonders in some cases. Don't try to do the job yourself unless you have the necessary sharpening tools and know what you're doing. You may damage an otherwise good blade beyond repair.

Once sharpened and set, a bad blade will lose its edge quickly. Your only choice in such an event is to buy a new one because the old one has lost its high-carbon temper and become soft.

Big Wire—Little Number

When you select the proper wire size for a circuit, you must consider a number of confusing things: voltages, amperage, resistance and numbers. You must remember that the smaller the wire, the larger the number; thus a No. 12 wire is smaller than a No. 10 wire.

If you would like to have a chart giving wire sizes for different loads and different circuit lengths, send a self-addressed postcard or stamped envelope to: Wire Chart, c/o *The Carolina Farmer,* P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.

Short Cords

Ever move a lamp, TV set, or household appliance and find that the cord won't reach an outlet? Most everybody has. The problem is not one of too short cords but one of too few outlets spaced too far apart.

Wall outlets should be located no more than 12 feet apart, six feet from corners. When you replace a cord, use a length of cord 6½ feet long. This length will enable you to reach an outlet for you'll never have the appliance sitting more than six feet from an outlet.

Cords on portable shop tools should be at least eight feet long.

Missing Husband

The lady's husband had been missing for more than a week, and she asked a friend to go with her to the missing persons' bureau. There she described him as "tall and handsome, with black hair and pretty white teeth."

Her friend gasped, "Why, Gladys, you know your husband is short, fat, bald, and hasn't a tooth in his head!"

"Sh-h-h," shushed the wife. "I know, but who wants *that* back?"

* * *

Just Depends

An elevator operator had a rather hectic day and her patience was strained.

"What would happen if the cables broke—would we go up or down?" a lady called out.

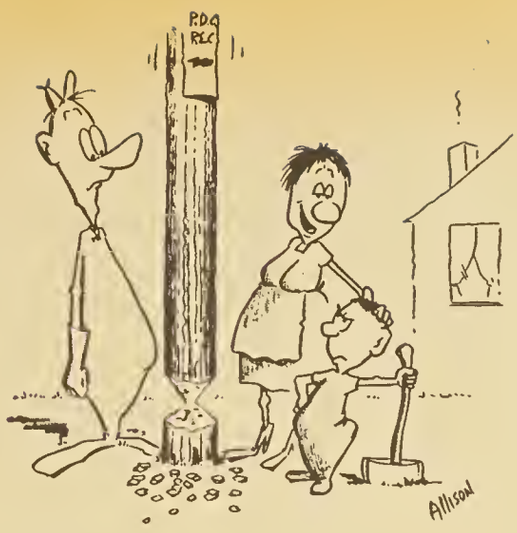
"Madam," the operator sighed, "that would depend entirely on what kind of life you've led."

* * *

No Charge

An old lady was taking a pet tortoise by train from London to Edinburgh and asked the ticket inspector if she ought to buy a dog ticket for it—as one has to do in England when taking a cat by train, because cats officially count as dogs.

"No, mum," said the ticket inspector. "Cats is dogs, and dogs is dogs, and squirrels in cages is parrots; but this here turkle is a hinsect, and we won't charge you nothing."



"If Murgatroyd did it, I'm sure it was an accident."

HALE!

Best Opportunity

The driver backed his dump truck too far over a fill and the weight of the load lifted the front end off the ground several feet.

"What are you going to do now?" asked another driver.

The driver contemplated his situation, then replied, "I think I'll grease it. I'll never have a better chance."

Successful Author

After a struggling young author had slaved five years and was at last sure he had written the great American novel, he sent his agent the finished manuscript.

After a week of hoping and praying, the agent called the author to let him know that his masterpiece had been accepted by a TV producer.

"Wonderful!" exclaimed the excited writer. "They're going to dramatize it!"

"Not exactly," said the agent. "It's going to be condensed into a TV commercial."

* * *

Keep It Dry

At lunch the other day the wife of the owner of a just-washed foreign car was seen to turn to her husband as it began to sprinkle and say:

"Dear, run out and put your coat over the car so it won't get spotted."

* * *

A Perfect Squelch

The playful, middle-aged wolf sidled up to the pretty blonde. "Where have you been all my life?" he asked.

She looked at him cooly and replied: "Well, for the first half of it, I wasn't born!"

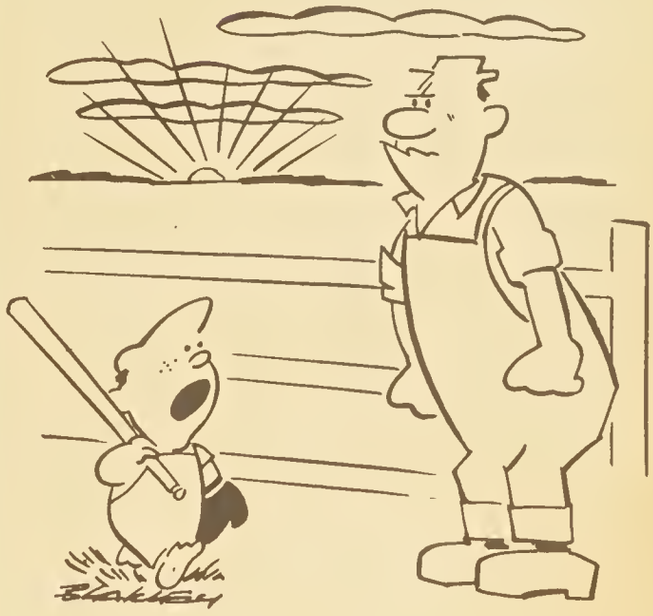
* * *

True

The burglars were busy in the store.

"Just look at the price of those suits!" exclaimed one. "Downright robbery, ain't it?"

"Tobacco, eh? Now, which are the lighter, more golden, naturally milder leaves?"



"My goodness, there's nothing to get upset about! I'm always neglecting my chores."

On Your Own Two Stubs

In the past year, the Administration philosophy on REA and the rural electric cooperatives has become clear, and speeches on rural electrification made by President Eisenhower, Secretary Benson, Budget Director Stans, and REA Administrator Hamil usually contain these elements:

1. A declaration that rural electrification is a good thing and should continue.

2. A recognition that REA has conducted the most successful lending program in history.

3. The implication that it should be an objective of the cooperatives to get completely out of debt to the government.

4. A proposal to raise interest rates on REA loans.

5. A proposal that the cooperatives get their loan funds from private sources.

Cooperative folk are suspicious of the sincerity of the first statement because of a basic conflict between element 3 and elements 4 and 5.

Because of a low interest rate on REA loans, cooperative consumers are able to get electricity at a reasonable rate (usually the same or slightly higher than commercial power company rates) and repay their debt to the government.

Every electric bill the cooperative member receives contains an expense item that goes toward interest payments to REA. A large part of the margin between expenses and income at the end of the year is used to retire the principal on REA loans, and thus "get the co-op out of debt to the government."

Proposal no. 4 would outright increase expenses and no. 5 would do it indirectly.

The effect would be to reduce the amount of margin, and slow down the repayment of principal on your co-op's debt to the government, or raise your electric rate "unreasonably."

It might do both, for electric usage responds quickly to price. The higher the price, the less you buy. The less you buy, the smaller the margin to repay principal.

The Administration spokesmen, when addressing a rural electric audience, have come to use the expression, "Stand on your own two feet."

And in the next breath, they propose to amputate.

A vicious falsehood—recently hauled out of the propaganda ammunition dump of the power companies—is being uttered across the land. It goes something like this:

Electric membership corporations were originally set up to serve only farm people, but now they are "invading" the cities and towns and trying to "take these areas over."

This statement contains two patent untruths. Electric membership corporations were established to serve any and all types of electric consumers in *rural* areas, not just farmers.

That this is why they were given legal birth is clearly borne out in the debates that preceded the passage—and in the formally enacted language—of both the National and State Rural Electrification Acts. For instance, the North Carolina Act states that electric membership corporations have "the purpose of promoting and encouraging the fullest possible use of electric energy in the *rural* section of the State."

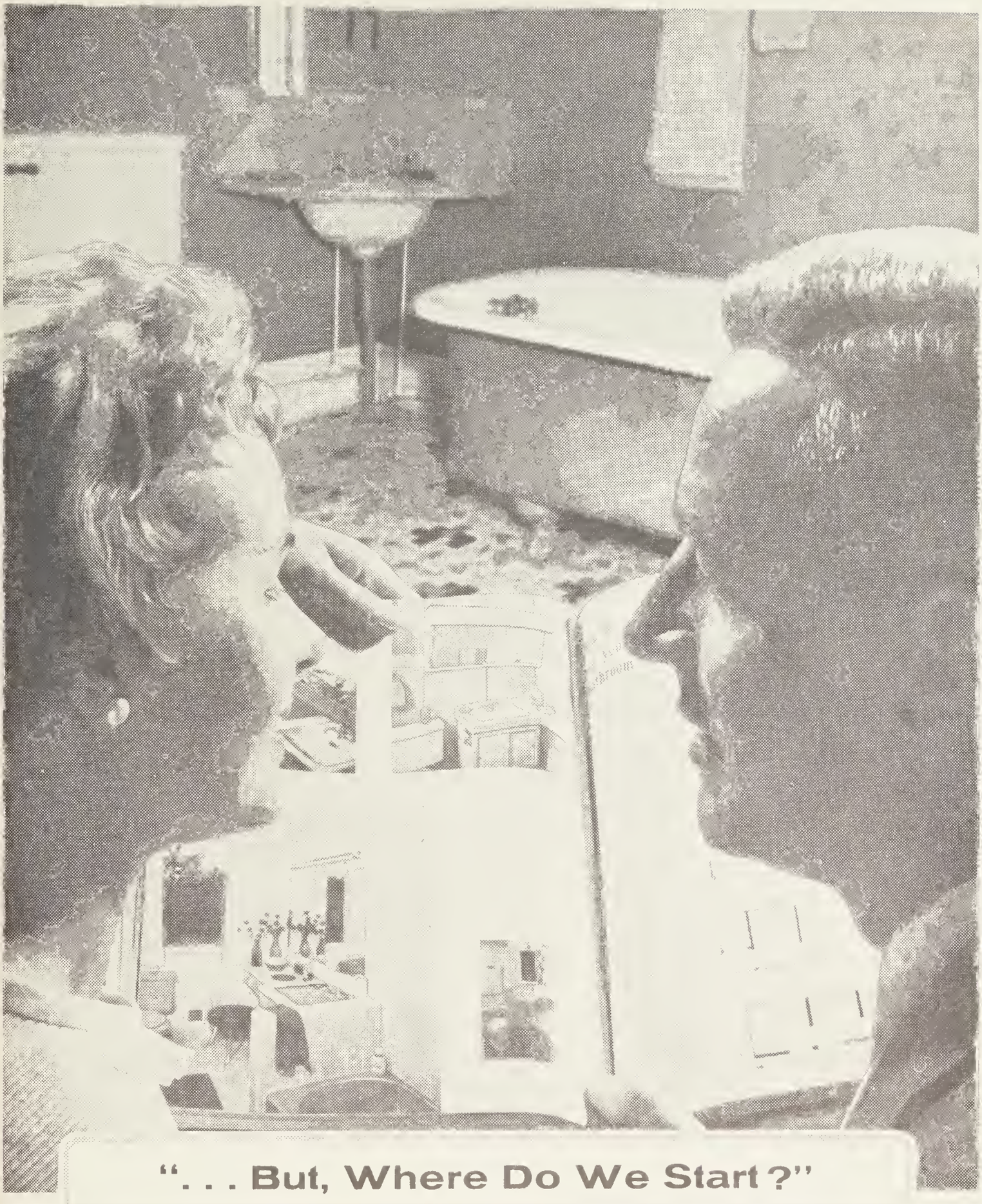
The Act further provides that these corporations shall serve "natural persons, firms, associations, corporations, business trusts, partnerships and bodies politic." ("Bodies politic," of course, is exactly what towns and cities are!)

Now, does that sound like the General Assembly had only farmers in mind when it established our program?

A second, even more gross untruth is contained in the statement that we are "invading" the towns and cities. Just the reverse is true: The towns and cities, by either newly incorporating or annexing areas in which we have long served, are "invading" us!

When this happens, the local power company (which nine times out of 10 already had a franchise to serve inside the town's *old* limits) claims the right to take over you members who live in the newly-annexed area.

After all, you members in these areas are thickly clustered. That's part of the reason the annexation took place. But it also makes you lucrative game from the profit viewpoint with which the power company eternally appraises things.



"... But, Where Do We Start?"

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